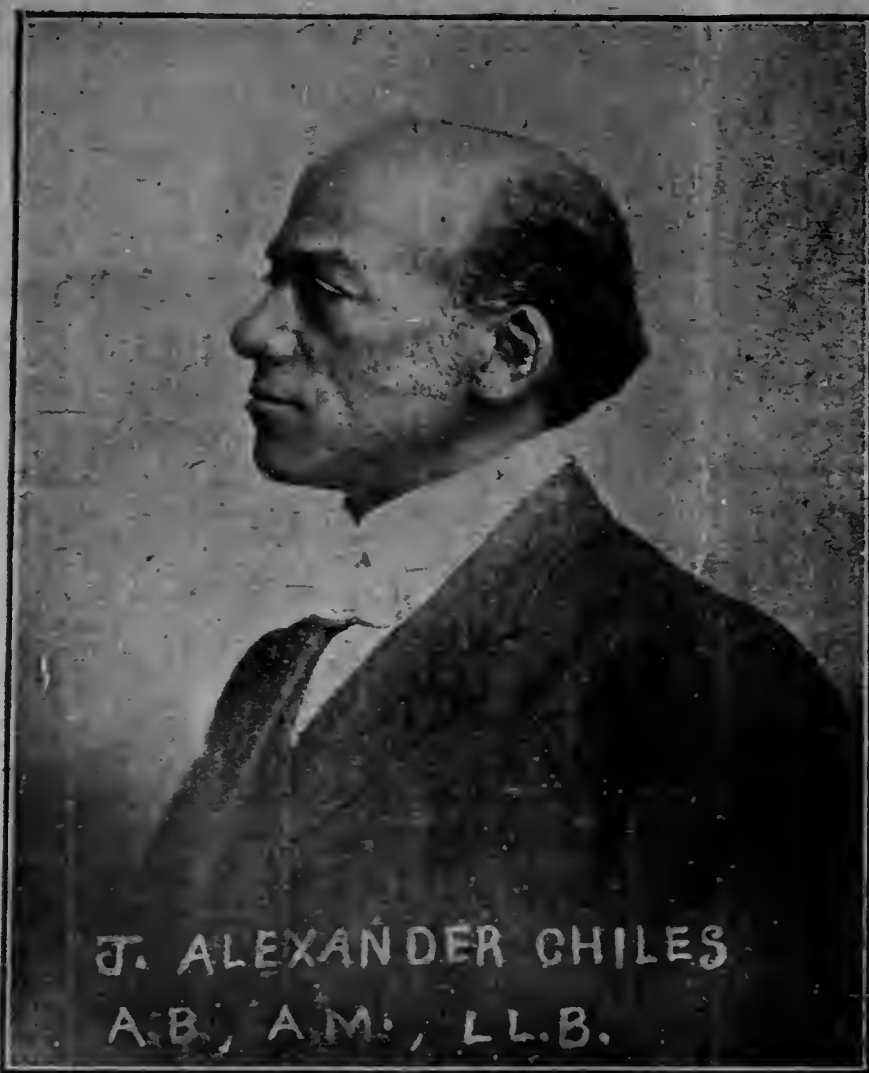


# Atty. J. Alex. Chiles DON'T LIE ABOUT IT! NEGRO TOO WILL MAKE FAVORABLE



J. ALEXANDER CHILES  
A.B., A.M., LL.B.

## ENDORSES STANDARD ON Stand In Local Politics

### HIS LETTER

Editor of The Standard:—

With much interest have I been reading your editorials about the Negro in politics, etc. What you stated about neither party, Democratic or Fusion being inclined to give him recognition for his support is correct. If they do not, then the next thing for the Negro is to enter the field with his own ticket. This conclusion is inevitable, because the Negro of to-day, if he has not already done so, is getting his eyes open. True, he has been a long time thus acting, yet I am glad that all over the country he is awakening to his best interest, and is dividing his vote, and has ceased voting like "sheep."

Therefore, even though you have "suggested" me for an important office, yet my modesty does not preclude me from telling you that your position therein expressed, to my mind, is the right one, in part.

I do not say that we should stand aloof. We are taxpayers. We are citizens. We must learn to contend and battle for our rights in the courts and on the stump, as other races. When this is done, and we, as a race, vote intelligently, then different results will necessarily obtain, in every place, in our favor.

I know that there are those of all parties, of the white people, that do not believe that the Negro ought to have anything, not even some of the common labor on the public works. But I am glad to say that this is not the spirit of all; nay, not of the majority. This is simply the idea of the very small minority. What we must do, it seems to me, is, make our vote indispensable to the success of some party, then, I assure you, that like other

citizens voting, we will get some due and proper recognition.

Too many of us who can act differently in our voting from the mass of our people, let the masses lead us, instead of our rightly directing the masses.

In this local contest on both sides much has been said about both the candidates, also Negro voters, that ought not to have been said; but what has been said must put us to thinking, then acting, with the best element of white people, of all parties for our highest good, also

the best interest of our city. And although neither party now up promises to give the Negro any work or position, I assure you that I believe that either the next contest in Lexington and Fayette county, that one side or the other will assure the Negro that he will be given some work, as other citizens—and taxpayers. So I am not discouraged. I am glad you wrote your editorial. I know some of us do not agree with it, but I do, in part, and assure you that if you, or some more of the Negro editors will thus continue to express themselves, they will do more for the race than what they are now doing. Such editorials put us to thinking, then talking, then discussing, then acting. Hence result will come and all will then know that we are alive and not asleep as we appear, and that now we are getting our eyes open again.

So, dear sir, let us hear from you. Let those who approve or disapprove, express themselves through your paper, and I also assure you that your paper will be then more widely circulated. Yours for the good of the race and all.

J. ALEXANDER CHILES.

DR. WASHINGTON AT BIRMINGHAM.

Immense Throng Applauds Utterances of Educator at the Orpheum.

Dr. Booker T. Washington, principal of the Tuskegee Institute, spoke here last night to a crowd that filled the large Orpheum Theatre to the doors. Several hundred white people were present in the auditorium, and seated on the platform with Dr. Washington were a hundred or more of the leading business and professional men of both races in Birmingham.

The committee in charge of the arrangements was composed of Dr. U. G. Mason, Dr. W. R. Pettiford, president of the Alabama Penny Savings Bank, and Dr. J. A. Whitted, pastor of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church.

The appearance of Dr. Washington upon the platform was followed by thunderous applause and throughout his address was marked with demonstrations of approval from both white and colored people.

Dr. Washington was introduced by former Congressman S. J. Bowie, of Birmingham, who expressed his pleasure at being accorded the privilege of making the introduction. The address was plain and frank to both races. Dr. Washington congratulated the Negroes upon the wonderful opportunities open to them in Birmingham and in Jefferson County. He urged them to work steadily, save their money, patronize the of their own banking institutions, Alabama Penny Savings Bank, strive constantly for better school buildings and teachers and above all to improve their earning power by increasing

## SENATOR BRADLEY

IN HIS OPERA HOUSE

### SPEECH

WEDNESDAY NIGHT HURLS

A "LEMON" TO COLORED VOTE

Disfranchisement THREAT

FROM "OLD LINE"

Republican

SPEAKS TO THE NEGROES.

Senator Bradley at this point turned to the Negroes in the audience and made an eloquent appeal to them to remember what the Republican party had done for them, and to respect its traditions and stand by it in this election. "On this point he said:

"A word to you Negroes. And I mean Negroes, for I do not like the word colored. It means nothing, but 'Negro' signifies your race. You were struggling in the dark pit of bondage, when there came into existence a great party—the Republican party—with Abraham Lincoln as its leader. Your shackles were stricken from you, and you were lifted into God's glorious sunlight of liberty. Are you going to turn your back upon your deliverers and vote for these Democrats? (Cries of No, No.) Don't lie about it. Don't go and sell your certificates. Respect yourselves. Whenever you show yourselves honest, industrious and law-abiding, you will have standing as citizens. Don't depend on the sympathy of the whites. Depend on your manhood and womanhood. The man who sells his vote is meaner than the man who sells the virtue of his wife or daughter.

"If you are guilty of these things and persist in them, the honest citizens of both the Democratic and Republican party will soon rise up and deprive you of the right to vote at all. Tells them To Be Honest. "If you are honestly a Democrat, I have no word of blame for you. But be honest about your vote. I have always been a friend of the Negro race. I have helped you with your schools and churches, defended you in your rights at all times, when others were afraid to raise their voices in your behalf. I now appeal to you in the name of all you hold sacred, in the name of manhood, liberty and home to go to the polls on next Tuesday, and cast your votes for the Fusion and Republican ticket from one end to the other."

This burst of eloquence was received with loud cheers from the Negro portion of the big audience, which left no doubt that the distinguished Republican leader had touched his hearers.—Leader.

The above is a true report of Senator W. O. Bradley's special to the Negroes in his opera house speech Wednesday night. As usual, he bases his claim for the Negro's eternal support on ancient history. He says "you were struggling in the dark pit of bondage" when there came into existence the great Republican party that lifted you into their efficiency. The whites, he exhorted to do their duty by the Negro in helping him to better himself. "In all that concerns the Negro in the South," he said, there is no person in the world who can be so helpful to him as the white neighbor.

At the conclusion of his address, Dr. Washington was entertained by the Tuskegee Club of Birmingham.

God's sunlight of liberty. "Are you going to turn your back on your deliverers? (Cries of No, No.) Don't lie about it," the great Senator said. Why should Senator Bradley hold up to doubt the assurance given in return to his query from such a respected and respectable audience of the "better element" of the colored people there? This retort was surpassing strange, coming from the chivalrous colonel, one of Kentucky's greatest statesmen.

This is the second lemon that the Negroes have been handed from the opera house stage this season, when but for their large attendance and enthusiasm the Fusion ticket would be a mere dream. In a former meeting Mr. John H. Flood sent over the plate a lemon that brought down the fever-heat to a mere chill. Then next Senator Bradley catches them dead to right while crying "No, No, we are not going to vote for the Democrats," and tell them "Don't lie about it." Poor us! We haven't got any party any more. Let's vote our own ticket. Here it is:

Mayor—J. C. Jackson.  
City Clerk—W. H. Ballard.  
Treasurer—E. W. Chenault.  
City Attorney—J. A. Chiles.  
City Representative—G. P. Russell.

City Assessor—J. B. Caulder.  
State Senator—R. F. Bell.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

J. E. Hunter.  
P. D. Robinson.  
W. A. Jones.  
J. T. Clay.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

J. M. Allen.  
Lewis Williams, Jr.  
O. Cooley.  
N. J. Ridley.  
A. J. Harsh.  
J. F. Burton.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Mrs. E. B. Jackson.  
Prof. W. H. Graves.  
Mrs. Lena Snowden.  
Rev. L. W. Cheek.  
Mrs. W. H. Riley.  
Rev. A. E. Clark.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

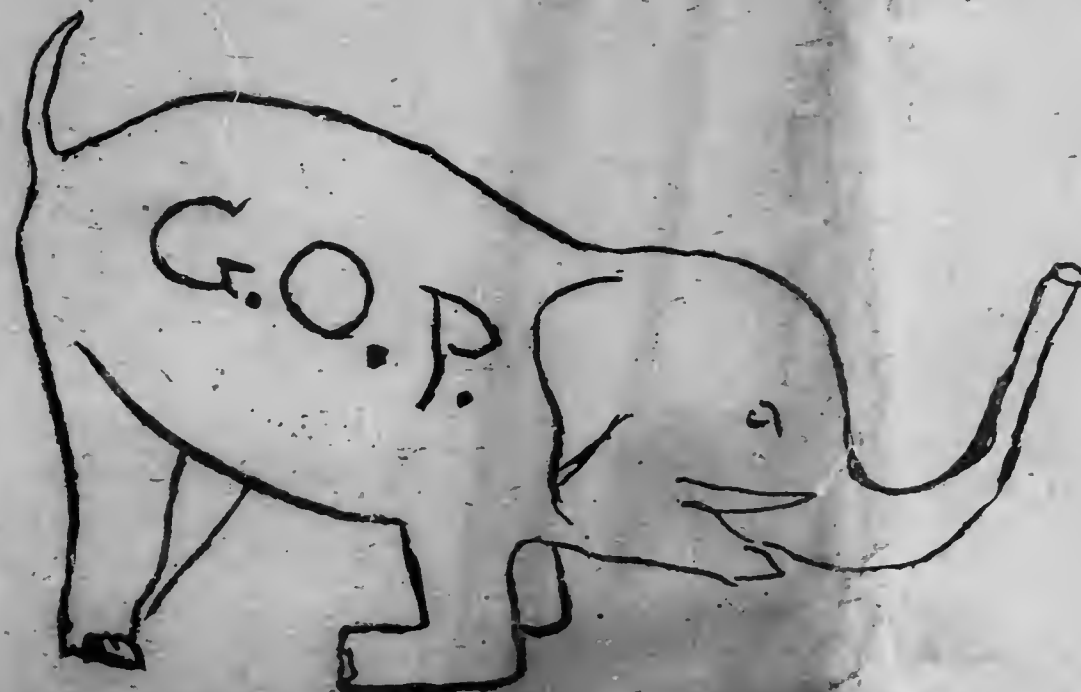
Rev. S. Campbell, Chairman.  
Rev. A. W. Davis, Secretary.  
Col. George Minnis.  
Col. Henry Tandy.  
Col. John W. Hardy.  
Col. Ed. Willis.

## GRAND OLD PARTY

Going Back on the Race; Opinion Of New Orleans Writer

New Orleans, La., Oct. 23.

Perhaps it will interest the readers of The Chronicle to know what appears to be the feeling of the colored people in these parts generally on the political situation in the country at the present time. In this city and in other sections of Louisiana, here seems to be a fear that is growing more and more distressing and general that the situation is ugly, not only for the Republican party, but for the Negro people all over the country. The grounds upon which the fear is based are several in number and quite reasonable from the colored man's viewpoint. One of these grounds is the fact that the belief is growing among colored people in every part of the country that the Republican party has been going back on the colored race for a number of years in the past and that the Democratic party has not been growing any friendlier to it. With the Republican party turning cold and the Democratic party hostile as ever towards the race, there is not much in the situation in sight to drive away the "blues" or to make the race feel hopeful of better days ahead. All the colored newspapers that they



## Sentiment in the South for Himself.

### WHY NOT?

The great Republican party in its policy respecting the Negro has bowed to the spirit of the South, and why should the poor Negro stand out yet alone? Use your franchise fairly. Divide your vote without price, and make friends on either side.

There are reasonable opinions held by the Southern white man to which we can readily subscribe and which are clearly seen and fully accepted. We believe, too, that the bulk of intelligence and wealth should count for more in government than mere illiterate numerical strength. History will laugh at this generation—the Negro for his activity in working and voting against the very source and means of his very existence, and the white man for his persistence in succoring long a non-appreciative and ungrateful people.

Since the time when the great President, William McKinley, toured the Southland, making many speeches of sympathy, and shedding briny tears over the graves of ex-Confederate soldiers, Negro Republicans have been less and less in demand. The great McKinley knew politics. Tentatively he suggested and practically offered pensions to the widows of ex-Confederate soldiers; but they were too wily to be thus ensnared and too proud to even consider seriously such a proposition.

However, the McKinley policy inaugurated and begun by him at that time, was continued by his successor and carried forward by President Theodore Roosevelt in a similar speaking, friendly tour of the South. The

read picture feelings of dissatisfaction and discontent for one thing or another that the race has suffered at the hands of the political parties through the men conducting public affairs for the parties in the various States, even in those communities where the colored men freely exercise the use of the ballot, to say nothing of States in which colored men have been disfranchised. This fact has added considerably to the worry of uncertainty in the feeling of our

Brownsville, Texas, affair was a result, and the manner in which it was disposed of by the President was thoroughly in line with the new plan. President Wm. H. Taft succeeded, and under him the softness of a more developed, came full to light, and must be seen by all States of public affairs.

The Grand Old Party has taken advantage of the intense race feeling found in many Southerners, yielded to their whims and lured them into their ranks, and in exchange has kicked out the Negro as fast and in such numbers as conditions and circumstances would permit. They have sought and perhaps succeeded in supplanting the Negro Republican in the South with a class of unsuspecting whites, who, while fully intoxicated with race hatred, perhaps could be so lured. Hence there is a political problem yet unsolved confronting the Negro.

What must he do? What can he do? The spirit of the new recruits in the Republican party has dictated its policy respecting the Negro during these late years. It closed and kept closed, until but recently, the recruiting office against new Negro soldier recruits. It entered President Taft's inaugural address and declared that no Negro should be appointed to a position in the South where the least protest against his appointment was raised. And now, what is left for the Negro to do? It is never too late to be saved. It is always time enough to act when cause for action is clearly seen.

Most unfortunately for the Negro, he was given the wrong conception of the use of the ballot in the outset. He was taught to vote against even his employer and his employer's interest, a result, and the manner in which it was disposed of by the means of his own existence. The writer knows of an illustration of the new plan. In this city, 200 colored men were employed by one man. In National campaigns, when the great tariff questions were the issue, the employer would come around and ask his men to vote for the men who stood on a platform calculated to protect this particular industry that gave them safe and certain employment. But did they do it? No. They voted two hundred to one against his interest, thereby contributing what they could to that which finally destroyed the industry and turned themselves out to seek employment as unskilled workmen wherever such as they might do could be found.

But what can the Negro do? Which is the safe course when the issues involved are difficult How to Vote.

to understand? If he is in service and holds anything like a permanent position he should vote with his employer and to his employer's interest. For thus in voting he votes for himself indirectly. If he is an independent business man, there is no impropriety in voting for the men and measures most favorable to the success of his business, regardless of political lines. But where there are no substantial issues involved and personality and friendliness are considered of the candidates only, then vote for the man closest to the masses; vote for the man who would be honored by your vote and the office he seeks, and not for the man who would consider the office a condescension and his services a boon to the people.

CONTINUED TO PAGE 4



# FOR THE

## Democratic City Platform

The Democratic party of the city of Lexington in convention assembled, hereby reaffirms its allegiance to Democratic principles and its advocacy of Democratic policies. It commends the annunciation of principles adopted by the Democratic convention in Louisville and the splendid ticket nominated by the primary for state offices.

Standing, as the Democratic party legal, honest Democrat or independent does, as the representative of the people's wishes and obedient to their demands, it presents to the voters of Lexington a ticket composed of men fitted by character and experience for the offices for which they were nominated at a primary election, conducted with absolute fairness, in which every voter had the right to vote, and in which every vote was counted as cast, and representing the overwhelming preponderance of the intelligence and property of the community and asks for them the support of the voters of Lexington.

As against a ticket selected by a small committee, and nominated by a convention dominated by negroes under the leadership of a self-appointed white leader, the Democratic party presents a ticket selected by a majority of the Democrats and nominated by the white voters of the city of Lexington. It deprecates the nomination of a ticket by such methods as those in evidence at the Republican convention, in which hundreds of negro voters, led like sheep to the slaughter, obeyed the sign of their appointed leader and nominated the men selected for them. It deprecates the injection of the race question into local politics, through the effort of a few men, greedy for place and power, to ride into office upon a wave of ignorant passions, following for the present blind the white leaders, but containing the possibility of grave danger in the future.

### Freedom From Corporate Control.

The Democratic party has always stood for the rule of the people, it believes in direct and exact justice to all, and that the governmental unit, whether city, state or nation, shall be controlled by the people, not by any special interest. Public service corporations, and companies and persons having large contracts with the city, have a direct financial interest in controlling municipal affairs, and such control is the greatest menace to the public good. Such interests seek to elect to office men who represent them, rather than the people. The Republican convention nominated Mayor a man who, in his training as a lawyer has been in the employ of such corporations, and who has represented them continuously where they were in conflict with the public. No greater conflict could befall Lexington than to have as its chief executive a man who nominally leaves the employment of such corporations, temporarily to serve the city, with the hope and expectation of returning to their employment on the expiration of his term as Mayor.

As against this danger, the Democratic party offers the city of Lexington a clean ticket headed by an independent, conscientious and capable servant of the people who has demonstrated in public office that he is not controlled by any special interest or public service corporations. It pledges its candidates to protect the interests of the people in all public contracts, dealing with justice and fairness the contractors, whether they be private or public service corporations, but owing first allegiance to the people and not the contractors or the corporations.

### Commission Form of Government.

Out of the storm of Galveston was born the Commission Form of Government, as adapted to American cities, and that birth made that catastrophe a blessing to the nation.

From it has come a new development in American civic government. The experience of the cities which have adopted it has demonstrated, that it is better adapted to the government of cities than the old system which was modeled after the National Government. The present system is archaic and cumbersome, and the advantages of the new system lie in the fact, that direct responsibility is coupled with direct authority, and while the adoption or non-adoption of the Commission Form of Government is not a party issue, yet its adoption means a non-partisan administration of the affairs of the city, and the Democratic party advocates its adoption at the November election.

### The Public Schools.

The wise policy of a common school system supported by public taxes was first enacted by Thomas Jefferson, and has been fostered and developed in accordance with Democratic principles by the Democratic party. We believe in the highest efficiency of the public schools, and as a means to this end, we advocate a school law for cities of less than 5,000, putting the schools under a small school board, the city at large, at a distance from the regular election, and without party contentions. We mean to improve the condition of the schools by advocating the granting of school suffrage with an educational qualification to women, and placing women on school boards.

### City Depository.

The Democratic party pledges itself and its candidate for treasurer to appoint that bank or trust company the depository for city funds which in public competition offers to the city the best terms.

### Letting of Contracts.

The Democratic party pledges its candidates to let all contracts for public work and supplies after public advertising to the lowest and best bidder.

### Enforcement of Laws.

The Democratic party pledges its candidates to enforce all statutes and ordinances of the city of Lexington.

### Ford Issue for Sewers.

We believe that it is essential to the health of the citizens of Lexington that the Waring system of sewers be extended, and we favor the proposed bond issue for the purpose of constructing trunk sewers and for the construction of a sewage disposal plant.

### System of Taxation.

Our "uniform ad valorem tax system" is unjust, in that in its operation real estate bears an undue proportion of the burden, and other classes of property escape taxation altogether. We favor a constitutional amendment to correct this evil and to remedy this injustice. The present city administration, however, has in the past four years paid off all old debts, incurred under former administrations, will have at least \$50,000 in the sinking fund by January 1 next, and has this year installed valuable fire apparatus, thereby decreasing insurance rates, and we pledge the Democratic administration to lower the tax rate for 1912 to at least \$1.50 on each \$100, without any impairment of efficient service to the public.

### Construction and Repair of Streets.

The system of levying special taxes by the front foot on property for the construction and reconstruction of streets with improved material is in universal use in American cities, and is based upon local and peculiar benefits received by the general public. But we favor the passage of remedial legislation by which one-half of the cost of the reconstruction of streets which improved material shall be paid out of funds received by general taxation, and as far as possible proper adjustments made upon such basis with property owners who have paid the entire cost of such reconstruction of streets in the city. In 1910 the present administration submitted to the voters for their approval a plan by which the credit of the city could have been loaned to assisting property owners, the contractors paid in cash, thereby saving to the property owners a large sum of money and a reasonable time given to property owners to repay to the city in installments the amount advanced by the city. This plan was opposed by the Republicans and rejected by the voters of the city. It is in favor of the use of a large portion of the annual revenue for the repair of the streets as can be expected consistently with the other department of payments in cash for work done. We favor the passage of ordinances imposing more stringent rules and regulations upon persons and corporations tearing up streets, so that the cost of repairs as now done will be required to be repaired promptly without damage or inconvenience to the public.

### County Bond Issue.

We are opposed to the repudiation by the Fiscal Court of Fayette county, controlled by the Republican party, of debts honestly incurred and now due. We are in favor of the re-establishment and maintenance of the credit of Fayette county. The assessed value of all property in Fayette county for 1911 is about \$2,000,000 in excess of the assessment for 1910. The total tax, exclusive of the levy for schools, in 1909 and 1910, was forty-seven cents in the city and county, while the levy for 1911, exclusive of the levy for schools, is forty-eight and one-eighth cents on each \$100 in the city, and fifty cents on each \$100 in the county. With this increased rate of taxation levied on an increased assessment, if the affairs of the county are administered economically with fair business ability, the issue of \$70,000 of bonds by the county is wholly unnecessary, and we oppose it. As an illustration of the failure on the part of the Fiscal Court to exercise fair business ability in the conduct of the affairs of the county, we refer to the fact that while an increased levy for turnpikes has been made, and more money spent on the turnpikes, yet it is notorious that the turnpikes are in worse condition now than they have ever been.

### Organized Labor.

The history of economic and industrial freedom is largely an account of the contests waged and the victories won by organized labor. Believing in equal opportunity for all, a fair wage for a fair day's work, the Democratic party tenders to organized labor the recognition that is its due for its contribution to the independence of labor from the improper control of capital, and we urge the adoption by the General Assembly of such laws, as necessary for the proper protection of labor from unnecessary dangers incident to industrial employment.

### Fair Elections.

We declare ourselves in favor of fair primaries and elections, in which there shall be a free and equal participation by all voters entitled to take part therein. We also favor the enactment by the General Assembly of such laws, as shall effectually put into immediate force that plank in the State Democratic platform, which provides for compulsory primaries, held under the control and at the expense of the state or municipality.

### Police and Fire Departments.

The members of the police and fire departments of the city of Lexington should be under civil service regulations, and entirely free from political interference. To bring about this much desired result the Democratic Senator from the county of Fayette and the Democratic Representative from the city of Lexington in the General Assembly of Kentucky caused to be passed in the session of 1908 an act of the Legislature providing civil service rules for these departments. This bill was vetoed by the Republican Governor of the state of Kentucky, and again in the session of the Legislature in the

year 1910 a similar bill was re-enacted and again vetoed by the Republican Governor of Kentucky at the instance of Republican bosses in the city of Lexington. We pledge our party and our representatives in the Senate and House to continue this fight until all policemen and firemen are selected by DESHA BRECKINRIDGE, elected and retained upon their merits under civil service rule.

**Meter Inspection.**  
We favor the enactment of such legislation as may be necessary to establish in the city of Lexington a system of inspection of all gas, electric light and water meters, at a nominal cost, in order that consumers of gas, electricity and water may be protected in the amounts paid by them.

The Democratic party submits this declaration of principles and purposes and its nominees to the voters of the city of Lexington and the county of Fayette, confident that the intelligence and patriotism of the people of this city and county will approve both.

CLINTON M. HARBISON,  
JOHN SKAIN,  
P. D. FOSTER,  
SAMUEL H. WILSON.

## SPECIAL PRICES For Saturday AT THE CASH White House Meat Market

### Note These Prices on Pork

	PER LB. ONLY
No. 1 sugar cured Picnic Hams	10c
Smoked Bacon	12 1-2c
White Bacon	9, 11-2c
Plate Roast	5c
Fresh Pork shoulders	10c
Pork Butt Roast	11c
Loin Pork Roast	13c

Remember, this is the cheapest meat market in the city. All goods U. S. inspected.

## White House Meat Market 343 WEST SHORT STREET.

## GET YOUR FALL AND WINTER SHOES AT SPEARS & FORWOOD'S 211 NORTH LIMESTONE ST.

Good values at easy prices. Give us a call.

## Porter & Jackson



## Undertakers & Liverymen 145-147 Cor. Limestone & Church Sts.

The old reliable UNDERTAKERS of Lexington are doing business at the same old stand, and are better prepared than ever to serve the public. Black and White Funeral Cars, Rubber Tired Carriages, Surreys, Buggies, Traps, Stanhopes and Buckboards, all in good order.

PRICES IN BOTH DEPARTMENTS TO SUIT.  
Office Both Phones 364. Residence New Phone 648.  
Open Day and Night

### Don't Ruin Your Hair

with poisonous pomades—hot irons—hot combs and other harmful hair lotions.

## Use ZOTINA FOR THE HAIR

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Guaranteed to Straighten the Hair  
Make it soft and pliable, easy to comb, glossy and beautiful

Used by the Entire Profession

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**ZOTINA REMEDY COMPANY** Tampa, Fla. Dept. 13

AGENTS WANTED

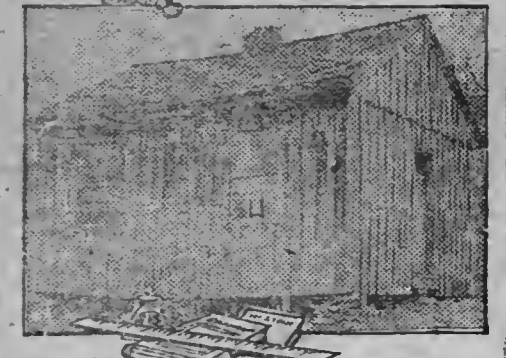
### THE WHITE SCHOOL.

It Looked Like the Negro School, but This Was a Mistake.

During one of my drives of exploration I passed a school in Spencer county, about thirty-five miles east of Louisville. At first sight I was sure I had stumbled upon a typical negro school, but as I went about the yard with my camera a farmer who lived near by came over to see what I was doing.

"How long has this colored school been here?" I asked.

"This is the white school, and I don't know how long it's been built. All I know is that it wasn't no ways new."



THE ANCIENT WRECK WITH ITS SAGGING FLOOR.

When I moved into this neighborhood thirty years ago, comin' May, "When was it painted last?" "Painted?" He laughed good naturedly as he took a fresh chew of his tobacco. "Why it ain't never had no paint on it that I ever see or heard of."

I looked at the ancient wreck, with its sagging floor, its scattered rock about the door where there should have been a walk; then my glance fell upon a new, sturdy long distance telephone pole which stood close to one corner of the building. I walked up and, placing my hand against it, waited and felt to thinking. Suddenly the busy humming of the wires seemed to be whispering insistently to the broken house: "Wake up! Wake up! We are not asleep today! We are in the hurry-line and scurrying twentieth century! Wake up and join the procession!"

On the far side of the school I stumbled upon some old fashioned hand-made desks and at once asked my former friends where they had come from.

"Why, they come out of the school there, of course. The children used 'em until this year, when they put in some new ones."

My next search was for the closets. I knew there was no coat house on the premises, for the old desks were piled



"THIS HERE IS A PAUPER SCHOOL."

upon the top of the white's supply of coal. I was unable to find even the remains of any closet, so I again questioned my former friend.

"They ain't never had none since I been in the neighborhood."

"Haven't had any closets at all?" I exclaimed in amazement. "How can your teachers handle a school without closets?"

"The man hesitated a moment, shifted his gird to the other side of his jaw and answered quietly:

"Gawd knows. I don't."

"How do you happen to have such a poor schoolhouse in this part of the county—the land looks pretty good?"

"You see, this here is a pauper school."

I pretended not to understand him fully, so I asked:

"My, that's too bad. I had no idea that the farmers up here on the headwaters of Salt river were so poor. You haven't even got a church in the neighborhood, then?"

"Oh, yes! We've got a mighty nice, brand-new church a mile out the pike from here."

"State built that, too?" I suggested.

"Why, no, the folks all chipped in and built it," he explained carefully. "We ain't poor folks at all."

"Why couldn't you folks chip in and do something for this old run-down school?" I asked.

"We could have done it, couldn't we?" he exclaimed. "I reckon we just never thought about it that way."

Education Pays.

The state of Kansas, though less than sixty years old, has excellent schools, and her taxable property has increased at the rate of \$120,000,000 annually during the past ten years, a total increase of \$1,200,000,000 in a decade. This is twice the total assessment of Kentucky.

The valuation of real property in Kentucky is \$487,835,250. In Kansas the same class of property is valued at \$1,575,048,790.

The valuation of personal property in Kentucky was \$143,313,000; while in Kansas it was \$880,043,000.

The total assessed valuation in Kentucky was \$644,489,000 and in Kansas \$2,455,091,550.

The above figures are from the World Almanac for 1910.

## AS BAD AS THAT? DAVIESS SCHOOLS

Are Kentuckians Willing to Be "Tail Eanders?"

### FINE CATTLE AND CHILDREN.

One Man to Care For Seven Jersey Heifers and One Teacher For Thirty-six, Sixty and Even a Hundred Pupils.

I had known for a long time that Kentucky's standing in matters educational was very low. I had known that she was in the grip of illiteracy, with all its attendant evils, but I had hardly expected to find such a large number of her rural population willing simply "to let things go." One day while chatting with a member of a county board of education in a rich county, he happened to say:

"I tell you, I've been interested in education, mightily interested, for a long time. I've been on this board for mighty high ten years."

"I am delighted to hear you say that you are interested," I hastened to reply. "For you know Kentucky stands thirty-ninth in the list of the states when it comes to education. That's not very far from the end of the list. We need men like you to help us keep things moving."

"The old gentleman stroked his grizzled beard thoughtfully, and I felt certain that I had made a vivid impression. A smile, a very small smile, wrinkled the corners of his eyes as he said quietly:

"I reckon you forgot one thing in this whole business—somebody's got to be 'tail eanders,' ain't they?"

I had a glimpse of rural Kentucky's attitude toward education.

Cattle and Children.

I was tired and discouraged after days of school inspection in Jefferson county, so I had decided to take a day off and visit the State Fair and see the sights.

"Bino ribbon?" I asked the man wearing a broad smile as he came down the main roadway.

"You bet!" he exclaimed. He caught sight of my camera and continued, "Don't you want to take a snapshot of my heifer?"

As he turned the splendid young animal into position for a photograph I had a chance to look her over carefully. I was certain she was of royal blood, for her horns looked like polished ebony, and her tail was as black as



ONE OF THE SEVEN HEIFERS.

maintained that morning. When she was led to the barn near by I knew she was a royal princess, for the stable boy was waiting to throw her opera cloak over her and lead her to her stall.

"How many heifers have you here?" I asked the stable boy when he had finished bedding her down.

"I have my hands full this time," he explained. "I have seven to take care of. That's about the limit when you are doing the State Fair, all right."

I left the barn and went out into the roadway to think. I recalled vividly a school visited only the day before where a young man in Jefferson county was striving to handle thirty-six boys and girls in all grades and another school where a tired woman was worried with sixty-five. I have seen 100 in one room.

The roadway was crowded with splendid, healthy boys and girls, brown with the kisses of a summer sun. They were laughing and chattering, full to



THIRTY-SIX BOYS AND GIRLS FOR ONE TEACHER.

overflowing with the zest of living. Watching them as they passed, I thought:

"Goodness! What is the matter with our old commonwealth when the stockmen all know that it takes one man to handle seven Jersey heifers in a state fair and they do not know that one teacher cannot possibly handle from thirty to seventy young animals who have their own condition to take prizes in the show ring of life?"

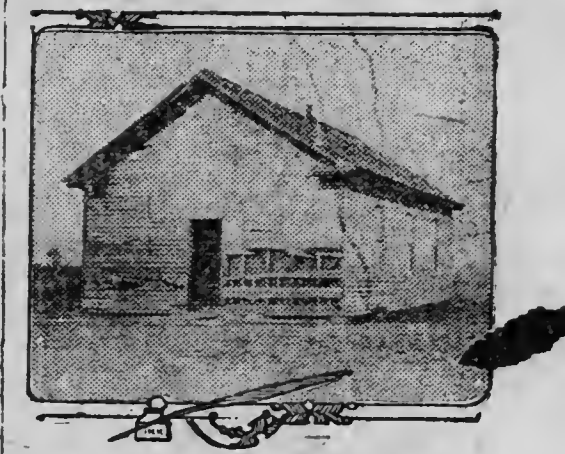
I felt that the children of Kentucky were not getting a fair square deal.

The Observer Takes a Trip With a Camera.

### AS BLEAK AS A CATTLE BARN

Schoolhouse For White Pupils a "Crying Shame" and Those For Colored Children Almost Beyond the Flight of Imagination.

Simply to show that these conditions, these same wretched school conditions, are common all over the state I went to Daviess county, in the western part of Kentucky. This is another of those old, rich communities that were luxurious and prosperous long before the civil war, and it is therefore able to build and equip comfortable schools for all of the children within its borders. Out in what is known as the 'cut I must not show pictures and tell names at the same time—where corn, tobacco, hay and wheat are grown in perfection, I discovered a poor little school building that was almost ready to go to pieces. Its front looked as if the children had needed extra fuel or kindling during the cold weather for their old battered stove. I am glad to be able to say that



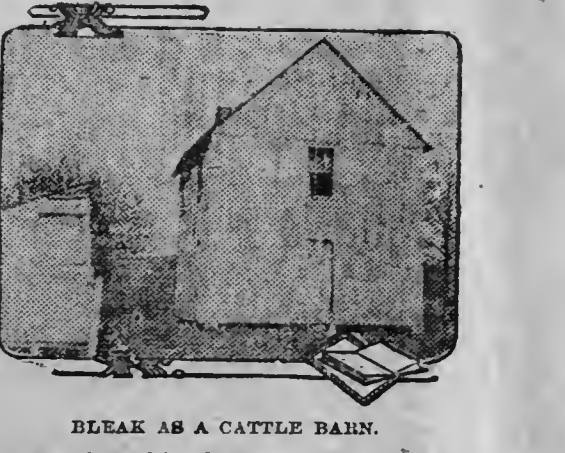
ALMOST READY TO GO TO PIECES.

a new building is soon to replace this one, and it is high time, for the county superintendent said:

"It's a shame, a crying shame. I know it and feel it all the time, so do any number of other superintendents all over the state. But what can we do when the general public simply says over and over again, 'I want to a school like that one, got my education, all I ever had, and what was good enough for me is good enough for my own children. I reckon?'"

We went inside the old shack, and the county superintendent asked me to look at the rough walls. The knife hewn desks of a pattern long out of date. Then he said:

"What kind of work can you get out of 'em when it's so much worse than they are used to at home? Mighty rough, isn't it? But that's not the roughest part of it. I came out here during a sudden cold snap, last winter to see how they could heat the school. You'll notice they have a piece of an old stove in the middle of the room and there is no protector about it to distribute the heat. I made the child who was sitting next to the stove move his seat, and I placed a thermometer where he had been sitting, busy with his lessons. THE MERCURY RACED UP TO 110 DEGREES. I took the same thermometer and hung it against the far wall of the wind shaken house. IT DROPPED SUDDENLY TO 40 DEGREES. No child could do real mental



BLEAK AS A CATTLE BARN.

work with this difference in temperature in the schoolroom, and there was grave danger for the children physically."

If the white schools in old Kentucky are bad the negro schools in many localities are almost beyond the flight of imagination. At a small village in this county of Daviess I ran across a very poor one, not any worse than others I had seen, but it was rather peculiar in its style of architecture. The windows were broken, the door unlocked and partly ajar, the front steps entirely gone, and the fence that had once separated the building from the roadway had disappeared except for some lonely pieces of post. On pushing open the loose door I saw a bleak interior, with trash covering a badly warped floor. The room contained a rusty stove, overflowing ashes on to the floor, and two rickety benches made of undressed lumber. The walls of the room were made of undressed siding nailed to studding and stripped. There had never been any inner wall of plaster or ceiling to keep out the cold. IT WAS AS BLEAK AS A CATTLE BARN. Is it any wonder that illiterate stalks a menacing figure about the old state of "the dark and bloody ground?"

To assist in the strong campaign necessary for the development of the educational movement buttons bearing the inscription "My \$ for improvement Kentucky schools" are to be sold by the educational committee in Louisville.



## Berryman Offers To Keep City Streets Clean At Cost If Commission Plan Wins

## Berryman Offers To Keep City Streets Clean At Cost If Commission Plan Wins

original in  
C. J. Lyon Co. . . NEW YORK

when it is ascertained.

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**GREATEST CHANCE LEXINGTON HAS EVER  
HAD; OPPORTUNITY SHOULD BE WELCOMED**

---

**No Obligation On Part of Commissioners to Accept Propo-  
sition Manager of Elmendorf Makes, Unless It Is Ad-**

Mr. Charles H. Berryman, who has large interests in Lexington and is, both from the standpoint of a taxpayer and a citizen vitally concerned in Lexington's welfare, has authorized The Herald to make the statement that if the Commission Form of Government is adopted

Mr. Berryman will offer to the city, if the Commission Form of Government is adopted, to take that contract for one year either at cost to be determined after the work is done, or at a fixed price, with the agreement that if it costs less than that price to keep the streets clean, so that there would be a profit on the contract, he will offer to take a contract to keep the streets of Lexington clean for one year at actual cost.

It is other words he pledges himself, if the Commission Form of Government is adopted so that there is direct responsibility and direct authority without possibility of graft, to give to the citizens of Lexington the opportunity to have clean streets at the actual cost of keeping them clean, and to do this under a contract

that will fix a maximum price, so that if it does cost more than that, the city will not be the loser, and if it costs less the profit will be returned to the city.

Under this offer the city will have what it has never had—clean streets—and will have the opportunity to learn what it costs to keep them clean. The contract for cleaning the streets has been one of the problems of city

Mr. Berryman, who has an intense interest in the growth of Lexington, who has an opinion as to what good

government, and who has demonstrated his capacity to manage large affairs, is so anxious for Lexington to be cleaned and kept clean that, if the Commission Form of Government is adopted, he will give to the city the opportunity to find out what it means to have clean streets and what it costs to keep them clean.

Is there any citizen who wants clean streets, and

who is not directly interested in the perpetuation of the present system of allotting contracts, who will not welcome this opportunity to have the streets of Lexington kept clean at cost through the adoption of the Commission Form of Government?

There is, it is needless to say, no obligation on the part of the Commissioners to accept Mr. Berryman's offer.

fer, unless it is to the advantage of the people to do so. His promise is simply to give them the opportunity to accept such an offer, and it seems to The Herald it is the first, as the greatest, chance Lexington has ever had to get clean streets.

# PATENTS

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ton, Ky.

GOOD GOVERNMENT NO  
ISSUE.

Good government, which is  
offered, is not an issue from the  
standpoint of the colored people.

This we have received. Under  
Democratic rule we have had  
the privileges of the thorough-  
fares in common with others,  
unmolested and free. In com-  
mon with others, we have had  
the full protection of the law,  
police and fire protection, light  
and water in a great city like  
Lexington. We have seen our  
schools grow up under Demo-  
cratic rule to the high standard  
where they are now found. We  
have seen disfranchisement  
schemes frustrated and defeated  
by good Democrats of this city  
and county. We have found our  
Democratic Senator approach-  
able and courteous, and through  
him appropriations have been  
made by the State Legislature  
complimentary to our people.  
Numerous instances and acts of  
fairness on the part of Demo-  
crats here, respecting the Ne-  
gro, could be mentioned in proof  
of the above statement that good  
government is not an issue from  
the standpoint of the colored  
people.

Don't saw off the limb upon  
which you are sitting; don't kill  
the hen that lays the golden egg  
daily; let well-enough alone, is  
the rule.

It is a white man's fight  
for office—that's all. No  
rational hope is held out to our  
people. It will be more difficult  
to move Constitution street  
school than it was to build For-  
est Hill school—take my word  
for it. The "red light" district  
will be here, too, when Gabriel  
sounds his final alarm.

The personnel of the teaching  
force, when converted to Fusion-  
ism, will remain. So your sons  
and your daughters, who aspire  
to re-man the schools, will be  
no doubt, measured by a stan-  
dard of political pull, and turned  
down as wanting.

Think on these things and  
vote, if at all, as a free man and  
as an independent, intelligent  
citizen.

#### THEY SPARED AGAG.

"They have seen their schools  
made the foot-ball of politics  
and Negro women put in as  
teachers who were suspected of  
being mistresses of white men."

—Duncan.

The actual work of our schools  
compares favorably with the  
best to be found elsewhere, and  
we have reasons to say that the  
moral tone of our women teach-  
ers is high. There was a time  
when such a statement as made  
by Mr. Duncan in his Opera  
House speech would have had  
more weight, but we fear now  
he is too late; he is out of date.

But what has been the true  
attitude of the Fusion movement  
toward the schools and their  
knowl. policy? It seems that  
they have sought to capture and  
saddle their political strength  
solely. They have played the  
part of Saul and saved Agag.  
They have slain what they  
thought to be of no service. Now  
it is whispered they have prom-  
ised not to further disturb the  
colored schools if they—the  
schools—lay down: Let's see if  
they keep this promise.

\*\*\*\*\*

The Fusion ticket expects to  
carry the Negro vote this year  
by force of habit. No induc-  
ement is offered, except a clear  
track to the polls and then to the  
shelf until another campaign.

## A COLORED DEMOSTHENES

"ZEKE'S EXPERIENCE IN  
GETTING HIS FREEDOM"  
[BY C. E. MERRILL]

As an incident to illustrate  
the kindly sentiment subsisting  
between the two races in the  
South for the three years (1865-  
69) immediately succeeding the  
surrender, a brief recital of the  
story of "Zeke Kennedy" will  
prove of interest. Though it  
had but a narrow local applica-  
tion at the time, it points the  
moral of general conditions.

"Zeke" had served during the  
war out in "ole Virginny," as  
chief servant in the 11th Missis-  
sippi Infantry, of which "Marse  
Tom" was a member and  
"picked up a few politics." Soon  
after peace, he returned home  
"wi' Marse Tom" to find himself  
a "voter." He could scarcely  
conceive what it all meant, but  
in the summer of 1868 a few of  
Zeke's younger brothers in white  
enlisted him to stump the coun-  
ty, which was Carroll.

The main issue was this: That  
every white man who had ever  
voted before the war, or taken  
an ante-bellum oath to support  
the United States Constitution,  
and afterwards gone into the re-  
bellion, or shown even the least  
sympathy for his son or neigh-  
bor who had, should be forever  
disfranchised, and thus leave all  
political power in the hands of  
the "new issue." This in sub-  
stance was the iron rule sub-  
mitted by the Federal Congress.  
With such restrictions, the ne-  
groes having an overwhelming  
numerical strength, it was nat-  
urally supposed that the white  
man would be literally wiped off  
the map as a political factor.

The State Convention in 1868-69  
It was our first State election  
under the new order of things.  
The negro voters in the virgin  
purity of clean politics, were as  
yet untainted by Republican car-  
pet-bag scoundrelism. The  
white electors appealed to the  
reason and sense of justice of  
the colored people, and the re-  
sult showed that they did not ap-  
pear in vain. It was the first  
and only successful venture of  
the kind. The new Constitution  
was voted down by 8,000 or 10,-  
000 majority. Carroll county,  
the only county where "Zeke"  
ruled the roost, alone giving  
1,553 majority against it, which  
was of itself nearly a third of  
the entire majority. Seeing that  
Mississippi had upset the whole  
plan of the carpet-baggers to  
make that section a school for  
"fariff-protection," those emis-  
saries of rule or ruin were sent  
down in force to capture and co-  
erce. They make their protes-  
against a "solid South" only  
while brains and character rule.  
What they fought for was to es-  
tablish a "solid South," which  
the Negroes could hold down  
for foreign thieves to plunder.

Our Colored Demosthenes.  
It was during this reign of  
peace, civil and militant, that  
"Zeke" delivered his first "spell-  
binder" in the Carrollton court  
house to a large audience of all  
color. Cotton had been selling  
for forty, fifty, seventy-five and  
an hundred cents a pound, and  
everything "looked good" to all  
of us. The Negro was still free.  
He had been released from the  
bonds of domestic slavery and  
had not yet taken on the senile  
shackles of political bondage.  
"Zeke" was a young man  
about "Marse Tom's" age (25),  
was stockily built on broad found-  
ations, dish-faced and—as he  
said of himself—"jess as black  
as the devil." He didn't know  
a letter in the alphabet, but car-  
ried a solid brain in a narrow  
pan, most of which jutted out  
over his eye-brows, shaggy  
enough to swear by. He was  
modest almost to timidity as he  
was escorted to the Judge's desk  
to make his first political deliv-  
ery.

Thunderbolts from "Zeke," Not  
"Zeus."  
After discussing the "pints"  
of "protection" and other politi-  
cal puzzles as "Zeke" understood  
them, he turned to the colored  
side of his hearers. Now, though  
he was endowed with less learn-  
ing than the average protection-  
ist, he had vastly more logic. I  
recall his speech almost word  
for word after more than forty  
stormy years, and report this  
portion of it as literally as pos-  
sible. Such designations as  
"Mr. Linkum," "Marse Jeff  
Davis," etc., abounded.

"And jess here I wanten 'dress  
a few words to you fool 'publi-  
can niggers. Some of yer is  
stickin' yer heads up an' gittin'  
biggity, 'cause yer think yer  
know suttin'. But yer ngt in it.  
"When the war come up in  
1861 I was out in de cotton field  
when my ole Miss—which was  
little Marse Tom's mother—sont  
fur me. 'She was cryin', and sez,  
senez, 'Zeke, Tom's gone and list-  
ed fur and endurin' o' the wah,  
an' I want yer to git redly an'  
go long ter take care o' him; ter  
wait on him, cook fur him, and  
ef he gits kilt be sho' an' bring  
him back home again, dead or  
alive, or wounded either. Take  
care o' him, Zeke, yess same as  
if he war yer own brudder an'  
the good Lawd'll bless yer."

"Well, I did. 'Thousands o'  
boys jined us fo' we got ter ole  
Ferginny. Many carried big  
trunks wi' their dress suits, but  
dat was fo' de Yankees got dar.  
Now, I aint gwinter tell yer no  
lie about it. Why down in my  
mind I sorter wished de Yan-  
kees mout whip our white folks,  
kase I somehow felt dat suttin'  
good mout come outen it to me.  
I hated to see my own folks git  
whipped, too, for I was mitey  
fond o' my people, and kinder  
proud of 'em.

"By an' by, ez the wah drifted  
on—and the fittin' got to close  
quarters, an' newspapers 'gin to  
circulate 'round, de wah'd bin  
goin' on about three years. I  
hung 'round de tents an' listen  
to-all dat was gwine on. But I  
lay low and sed nuthin'. One  
day I hear one o' de soldier boys  
read out as how Mr. Linkum  
ad done writ a letter sayin':  
"Mr. Jeff Davis, ef you'll lay  
down your guns an' come back  
into de Union, you may keep yer  
niggers, jess like yer had 'em  
'fore de wah—an' be dam' to  
'em.—Abum Linkum."

"Po' Chance for Freedom.  
"Bless yer soul, yer could er  
knocked me down wid a fadder  
bed. I thought ter myself, 'Hit  
look like a mity po' chance fur  
freedom we gwinter get out yer,  
Mr. Linkum.' I was dat blue I  
was almost black. I never felt  
so blue in all my life. But I  
didn't let on. I lay low and kept  
dark. But concluded to wait an'  
see what Marse Jeff Davis, he  
gwinter 'spon'. I knowed he was  
a proud man, an a mity game  
one. So I hung 'round and kep'  
cookin' and doin' about fer my  
mess mates jess ez if nuttin' had  
happen'. Bress de Lawd,—one  
day, one o' de boys opened a  
newspaper an' said, 'here's what  
Jeff Davis says:'

"Mr. Abum Linkum, I got  
yer letter sayin' as how to lay  
down my arms, come back into  
de Union, an' keep my niggers.  
I beg to sho' yer I'm not fittin' ter  
keep my niggers in slavery, but  
ter free myself. So, to yo' propo-  
sition my only answer is, dat I  
won't do any such a dam' thing.  
Jeff Davis."

"Did I feel good? Well dat's  
no namen fur it. De hill was  
too little ter hold me. I shot off  
down into de bushes where no-  
body could see me, and flung my  
ole hat as high in de air as I  
could flung it and shouted:  
"Bully fer Jeff Davis."

"And God bless his manly  
soul, we got our freedom now,  
for keeps! For I knowed de  
Yanks were bound ter whip, wid  
all the men an' money an' guns,  
but lemme tell yer, ef Marse Jeff  
had bin a Yankee, he'd have sur-  
rendered right dar to Mr. Link-  
um on de spot.

"So you fool 'publi-can niggers  
don't owe one hour of all yer  
freedom to Mr. Linkum. Marse  
Jeff Davis is the man who freed  
yer and for one, I say, God bless  
Marse Jeff, forever and amen!"

It was the most adroit and ef-  
fective speech ever heard in that  
court house. One must have  
been a witness to fully appreci-  
ate all the points "Zeke" made  
within his hour's talk. It was  
so unexpected, it carried the  
county by storm, and in Novem-  
ber showed up nearly 8,000 ma-

jority. "Zeke" protested that  
his brothers should not make so  
vile a weapon of the ballot as to  
use it, the very first chance, to  
strike down the white friends,  
the only class who knew how to  
legislate and execute decent  
laws. On these lines this un-  
read, unlettered Demosthenes  
fresh from the cotton field, was  
sublime. His philippics were  
simply terrific. Delivered all  
over the State, the vote would  
have been almost unanimous  
against the suicidal "policy" of  
putting "the bottom rail on top,"  
and the neck of the white man  
under black heels, with the aid  
of Republican carpet-baggers. It  
saved the State for the time.

I believe it really saved the  
State, for the high ideals of  
"Zeke" percolated through ad-  
joining counties. I recall but a  
few who were prominently pres-  
ent and enjoyed the feast. Gen.  
J. Z. George (afterwards United  
States Senator), Col. D. R. Rus-  
sell, J. William Simpson Merrill,  
B. K. Hayes, Col. Wm. Booth,  
Judge A. M. Nelson, all of whom  
had served as members of the  
Legislature, or other State of-  
ficers. Gen. George after the  
speaking started a purse for  
"Zeke" with \$10. The rest  
"chipped in" until he got \$300  
or \$500 to start with. He was  
worth every dollar of it—and  
then some.

#### Local and Personal.

(By J. T. Lyle.)

Mrs. Jane Clark, of 432  
Scott's avenue, is seriously ill of  
pneumonia.

Mrs. Gertrude Gied, of R. R.  
No. 2, is at the St. Joseph's hos-  
pital, and is improving.

Master Earl Milligan, of 439  
Ash street, is convalescing from  
an attack of typhoid fever.

Dr. J. Sammington, of Mobile,  
Ala., was the guest of Drs. Rid-  
ley and Wendell, last week.

Mrs. Mattie Taylor, of 556 N.  
Upper street, who has been  
quite ill, is much improved.

Mr. William Beverly, of 206  
Mechanic street, who has been  
very sick, is much improved.

Mr. Harry Seymore, of 726 N.  
Broadway, is not much better.

Mrs. Carrie Howard, wife of  
Mr. William Howard, of Ohio  
street, who underwent an opera-  
tion, Monday, at the St. Joseph's  
hospital, is improving nicely.

Miss Daisy Boswell, of 456  
Campbell street, has returned  
home from Michigan, after  
spending the summer there for  
her health. She found the  
climate here not agreeable, and  
is not doing so well. She will be  
glad.

The family of Rev. E. A.  
Clarke will be home next week  
after an absence of five months  
at Wilberforce, Ohio. Mrs.  
Clarke will bring with her a  
new son, Daniel Payne Clarke.

St. Paul A. M. E. Church  
starts out on Rev. E. A. Clarke's  
third year with a new zeal,  
a newly decorated house, new elec-  
tric lights, new board of 12  
deacons, and a new determi-  
nation on the part of the pastor  
and the congregation to mark a  
new conference year. A thank-  
giving rally and a great revival  
service are in the future.

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Bell and  
children spent the week in the  
country, at the home of Mrs.  
Bell's mother, Mrs. Bettie  
Searcy.

Mrs. A. L. Fletcher is in the  
city, visiting her mother, Mrs.  
James Smith, of Dewees street.

Mr. William Brown has re-  
turned home from a trip to Cin-  
cinnati, Ohio.

Mrs. Dunlap Stevenson was in  
Versailles the first of the week  
on business.

Mrs. Frank Jackson, nee Miss  
Agnes Ware, formerly of this  
city, now of Detroit, Mich., has  
returned to Detroit after a visit  
some one to commit a theft or

of two months to her mother,  
Mrs. Walker.

Mrs. Ann Ramie, of 412 Ken-  
ton street, who fell last week  
and received several injuries  
about the body, is much better.

Miss Josephine Lee, who has  
been quite ill for some time, is  
improving.

Mrs. Emma Elliott, of Camp-  
bell street, is still improving.

#### New Orleans Writer

Continued From Page 1  
him in the House to antagonize,  
to asperse and degrade the col-  
ored people on every opportu-  
nity, without any one there to de-  
fend them, except Senator Root.  
Old man Joe Cannon, according  
to a newspaper dispatch the oth-  
er day from a Mississippi town  
where he has large land hold-  
ings, has been credited with say-  
ing discrediting things about the  
Negro, to the effect that the Ne-  
gro has not been equal to his  
opportunities and that the South  
will be allowed to carry out its  
policy towards him in the future  
without interference from out-  
side. All these things make the  
future look awful to the colored  
people, and their fears seem to  
be well founded as to the tribu-  
lations ahead for the race.

#### NEGRO A SLAVE TO REPUBLICAN PARTY Communicant Says Republicans Are Even "Safe-keeping" Cer- tificates.

(Communicated.)

It all depends upon whose ox  
is being gored. In the Demo-  
cratic primary of 1907 Tevis  
Wilkinson raised a great hue  
and cry because Negroes partici-  
pated in that primary.

In 1911 Tevis Wilkinson re-  
ceived the nomination as City  
Treasurer under the log cabin  
and the Negro was much in evi-  
dence.

Now, by what process of rea-  
soning or logic is it wrong that  
a Negro, professing to be a Demo-  
crat, votes in a Democratic  
primary, and right and proper  
to vote, claiming to be a Repub-  
lican, in a Republican conven-  
tion?

There is nothing in the law  
enfranchising the Negro which  
limits him in the exercise of that  
right to Republican conventions  
only.

I have no doubt that the Ne-  
gro vote was controlled, more or  
less, in the Democratic primary  
of 1907. But was it not con-  
trolled also in the Republican  
convention of 1907? And where  
is the difference.

Now, those who condemned  
the action of the Democratic  
party in 1907 and who have  
since affiliated with the Republi-  
can party—presumably on that  
account—have not even whim-  
pered any protest because of the  
Negro's participation in the Re-  
publican opera house conven-  
tion.

It ought to be self-evident,  
therefore, that—because of his  
lack of self-dependence—if it is  
wrong to let the Negro vote at  
a Democratic primary it is  
equally wrong to let him vote at  
a Republican convention.

Just as long as the Negro—  
and I am speaking of the lower  
strata, not the educated and in-  
telligent class—as long as the  
Negro can not realize, be im-  
pressed with, or be made to com-  
prehend the sacredness of the  
franchise given him, just that  
long will the Negro either sell  
his vote or be influenced by de-  
signing politicians.

If the Negroes were honestly  
divided on questions of political  
economy and could be relied up-  
on they would have as much  
right to vote in a Democratic  
primary as in a Republican con-  
vention.

To make it appear that the  
Democratic organization is buy-  
ing Negro certificates the Re-  
publican candidate for mayor  
and the sheriff of the county  
fixed up a scheme, it seems, by  
which a poor ignorant Negro  
was enticed into selling his cer-  
tificate. What sleuthhounds  
these gentlemen are—regular  
Sherlock Holmes. But to me  
there seems to be little differ-  
ence between aiding or abetting  
a return to Detroit after a visit  
some one to commit a theft or

other crime and inducing him to  
sell his "birthright" and it is the  
men who planned the bunco  
game that should be punished.  
I don't see much difference  
either in a Negro selling his cer-  
tificate or giving it to the Repub-  
lican organization for safe-keep-  
ing, as I understand, the Repub-  
licans are demanding from  
many Negroes. This action in-  
dicates that the Republicans  
claim a sort of proprietary right  
in the certificate for "safe-keep-  
ing" places him under suspicion  
and rather than incur suspicion  
he hands over his certificate.

This treatment either robs  
him of all self-respect or proves  
his woeful incapacity for self-  
government.  
Poor Negro! He catches it  
again' and a comin' and he is in-  
deed still a slave—a political  
slave—to the Republican party.

#### By-Play

The doctor stool by the bed-  
side and looked gravely down at  
the invalid.

"I can not hide from you the  
fact that you are very ill," he  
said. "Is there anyone you  
would like to see?"

"Yes," said the sufferer, faint-  
ly.

"Who is it?"  
"Another doctor."

Flatte—I thought I'd practice  
on my cornet last evening, but  
to save me I couldn't get the  
right pitch on it.

Bratte—Couldn't you get the  
window open?  
What's the window got to do  
with it?

Well, the right pitch would  
have been through that.

A simple-hearted and truly  
devout country preacher, who  
had tasted but few of the drinks  
of the world, took dinner with  
a high-toned family, where a  
milk-punch was quietly set down  
by each plate. In silence and  
happiness this new Vicar of  
Wakefield quaffed his goblet,  
and then added:

"Madam, you should daily  
thank Heaven for such a good  
cow."

Young Hopeful—Father,  
what is a traitor in politics?

Veteran Politician—A traitor  
is a man who leaves our party  
and goes over to the other one.

Young Hopeful—Well, then,  
what is a man who leaves his  
party and comes over to yours?

Veteran Politician—A con-  
vert, my son.

Farmer—Do you want a job  
digging potatoes?

Tired Tim—Yes, I do, if it's  
digging them out of gravy you  
mean.

"A great many people owe  
their lives to that doctor," said  
Kicklington.

"Is he a clever physician?"

"It isn't that I referred to.  
He is never in when you want  
him."

"What're coming home with  
your milk-pail empty for?" de-  
manded the farmer. "Didn't  
the old cow give anything?"  
"Yes," replied the boy; "nine  
quarts and one kick."

Tommy—"My father wuz in  
the South African War, an' he  
lost a leg or a arm in every bat-  
tle he fought in!"

Jonny—"Crickey! how many  
battles was he in?"

Tommy—About forty.

"My work," remarked the  
bald-headed dentist, "is so pain-  
less that my patients often fall  
asleep in the chair while I am  
operating."

"Huh, that's nothing!" retort-  
ed his rival. "My patients near-  
ly all insist on having their pic-  
tures taken while I am at work  
in order to catch the expression  
of delight on their faces."

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